

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please amend the specification as follows:

**Please replace paragraphs [0030] – [0033] on pages 6-7, with the following rewritten paragraphs:**

**[0030]** FIGURE 6 and 7 illustrates a benzotriazole ultraviolet absorber structure.

**[0031]** FIGURE [[7]] 8 is a schematic view of a continuous extrusion system illustrating the extrusion of a thermoplastic melt downward into the nip or gap between two calendaring rolls.

**[0032]** FIGURE [[8]] 9 is a side cross sectional view of an optical structure including a diffusing film and a protective film according to an embodiment of the invention.

**[0033]** FIGURES [[9-12]] 10-13 are graphs illustrating respective performance parameters of diffusion films formed using protective films according to an embodiment of the invention, where the performance parameters are general to other embodiments.

**Please replace paragraph [0048] on page 12, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

**[0048]** Figure [[7]] 8 is a schematic illustrating an exemplary calendaring roll system 200 which may be used to produce the light diffusing film according to an embodiment of the invention. The system 200 includes an extrusion nozzle 202 through which the light diffusing film material 204 is extruded. The light diffusing film material 204 is heated to a temperature sufficient to melt the material, which temperature is above the glass transition temperature (Tg) of the material. The material 204 as an extruded melt is passed through the nip or gap 206 formed by the calendaring rolls 208 and 210, is cooled and then passed through pull rolls 212. The cooled finished film 214 is the light diffusing film.

**Please replace paragraph [0082] on page 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

**[0082]** As shown in Figure [[8]] 9, to protect against scratches, dust, and other damage to the film during shipment and conversion from an extruded film to an LCD panel film, the protective film 140 can be laminated to the diffuser film 114. This protective film 140 or masking can be composed of a backing film 142 such as polyethylene or polypropylene and a pressure sensitive adhesive 144. The mechanical properties of the backing film 142 are important to ensure that the protective film 140, which may be 10 to 30% of the final lamination thickness (the sum of the thicknesses of the protective film 140 and the diffuser film 114), does not warp the final product through relaxation of stresses imparted in the lamination process. The pressure sensitive adhesive (PSA) must be designed to allow it to flow adequately into the texture of the diffuser film such that microscopic air pockets that are trapped in the valleys of the diffuser film texture are not allowed to migrate and form macroscopic air bubbles that can cause premature delamination of or potential damage to the diffuser film. The PSA may be for example, a pressure sensitive adhesive designed to have the necessary peel force. The lamination nip is also important in the lamination quality. A polymeric roll of silicone or other durable rubber allows the nip force to be distributed over a wider “foot-print.” This distribution of the force allows time for the PSA to flow into the diffuser film texture and prevent defects as described above.

**Please replace paragraphs [0085] – [0088] on page 23- page 24, with the following rewritten paragraphs:**

**[0085]** Figures [[9-12]] 10-13 illustrate the performance of the diffusion film products formed using the protective film, but is indicative of the performance of all the embodiments described within. Figure [[9]] 10 is a histogram showing the masking peel test capability for 152 samples. The peel test capability easily fell within the desired range of 0.17 and 1.06 oz./inch. The short term (ST) (within a lot) distribution and long term (LT) (over multiple lots) distribution is also shown.

**[0086]** Figure [[10]] 11 is a histogram showing the retardation capability for 302 samples. In forming the film stresses tend to allow some amount of alignment of the polymer molecules in a preferred direction within the plane of the film. The speed of light for light perpendicularly incident upon the film will be different for light polarized along the same direction as the preferred direction as compared to light polarized along the direction perpendicular to the preferred direction. The retardation is the lag distance due to this difference in light speed between light beams having these respective polarizations for film. The retardation capability was below 21 nm for all samples. The short term (ST) (within a lot) distribution and long term (LT) (over multiple lots) distribution is also shown.

**[0087]** Figure [[11]] 12 illustrates a histogram for the number of point defects with a size between 0.1 and 0.15 mm over a 10 square foot film for 48 samples. The point defect size is a characteristic length of the defect. The number of these point defects was three or less for all samples. The short term (ST) (within a lot) distribution and long term (LT) (over multiple lots) distribution is also shown.

**[0088]** Figure [[12]] 13 illustrates a histogram for the number of black spot point defects with a size larger than 0.15 mm over a 40 square foot film for 28 samples. A black spot point defect is due to burnt polycarbonate. The number of these black point defects was three or less for all samples, with only a few samples having three defects. The short term (ST) (within a lot) distribution and long term (LT) (over multiple lots) distribution is also shown.